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# Vietnam Report

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## VIETNAM REPORT

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### TAY NGUYEN CORPS CELEBRATES FIFTH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Anh Thao: "Solemn Celebration of Fifth Founding Anniversary of Tay Nguyen Corps"]

[Text] The Tay Nguyen Corps has organized a solemn celebration of its fifth founding anniversary (26 March 1975-26 March 1980).

On this occasion, the Party Military Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense sent a letter conveying heartfelt regards to all cadres and combatants of the Tay Nguyen Corps and warmly congratulating them for having fought valiantly, skillfully and creatively, carried out tasks staunchly and devoutly, achieved many outstanding military exploits and accomplished the missions entrusted by the party, state and army--thus fulfilling their sacred duties to the fatherland and their noble international obligations... The entire corps expressed the determination to try by all means to follow the advice given in the letter of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense and to build itself into a regular, modern and well-trained corps. The immediate objective is to build the corps into a unit having a combined, overall strength and to try to heighten vigilance and combat readiness from all points of view in order to defeat the enemy under all circumstances and win victory whenever troops are deployed. Efforts will be made to most satisfactorily achieve the five targets of the movement "to develop the good nature and increase the combat strength" of the people's armed forces with special attention to be paid to inculcating a sense of self-imposed strict discipline. The corps will strive to become one which fights and produces well, which displays constant unity, which is modest and clever in study and which is worthy of being a heroic corps with a tradition of "determination to win victory, creativeness, unity, single-mindedness, strictness and self-reliance."

On the occasion of this founding anniversary, units in the corps organized a festival with military, political and rear service drills which have resulted in a new emulation impetus throughout the corps to register numerous achievements in training, combat readiness and all other tasks.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'AFP' INTERVIEWS EX-SRV OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC, LEADERSHIP PROBLEMS

OW020101 Hong Kong AFP in English 2333 GMT 1 May 80

[Article by Jean Pierre Gallois, AFP special correspondent]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, May 2 (AFP)--Five years after the communist regime took power in South Vietnam, former health minister of the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government Mrs Duong Quynh Hoa sounded the alarm over the country's economy and called for Vietnamese intellectuals to end their "unpardonable" silence.

"People are struggling in economic difficulties. Salaries are too low and prices on the free market have gone up three times in one year", Mrs Hoa unhesitatingly told AFP.

Mrs Hoa said that Vietnamese leaders loved their people but they only had a vague and theoretical knowledge of their problems and that ministers spent their time reading reports and going to meetings.

"That is why I resigned after a few months as vice-minister of health in the first government after Vietnam was reunited in 1976. I preferred to get on with my research work in pediatrics. I wonder if in the Politburo (the Vietnamese Communist Party's ruling body) they know of the hardships of the people", Mrs Hoa said.

However, Mrs Hoa conceded that "things were better" since the authorities started a campaign to "rectify errors" at the end of last year.

"People at the bottom are beginning to have some part in things", she said.

The main question now was whether the change was only statistical--as official Hanoi propaganda maintains--or one of strategy.

"We have to change the strategy, just changing tactics won't be enough. We are steering ourselves towards a certain form of socialism whether we want it or not. But it is not easy to change 20 years of conformity and dogmatism".



Mrs Hoa considers that intellectuals, particularly the members of the former political "third force" in Vietnam bore some of the responsibility for the worsening of the situation for they kept quiet instead of speaking out against the mistakes they saw.

"For instance, if Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh (a former third force leader and jurist) said what she really thought she would be doing the country a service. The politics of silence are not good politics. Mrs Thanh often makes criticisms, but when she's in an official meeting she just says that everything is fine and sticks to criticising trifling details".

Mrs Hoa said she had always encouraged intellectuals not to always agree if they had valid criticisms and if they were concerned about the people's welfare.

"They can criticize anything, the people would approve and I think the leadership would be very understanding. But even if they are afraid of reprisals, that does not justify them keeping silent".

"There is always some danger in the search for truth but I can say that nothing has happened to people who have dared to express themselves".

She said that former third force member and agricultural economy professor Chau Tam Luan had said in an official meeting that "among the boat people there are some in despair to whom they (the authorities) refuse to give a country", and as far as she knew he was still free.

Intellectuals had a much greater responsibility for the current phase of the economy than one would believe. It was understandable that they should have been annoyed when revolutionary cadres, some of them ignorant, were given the posts they thought they should have got.

"They should have seen that after 30 years working underground a cadre might not be a perfect technician but still be given a responsible position".

Mrs Hoa admitted that the authorities had not really given most non-revolutionary intellectuals and technicians a chance to participate fully, and that some of those who had been given the chance had not fully responded.

But however disappointed they were, they fell down on their responsibilities in not raising the alarm in time.

"If there had been some solidarity in the name of the common interest the difficulties would not be as bad as they are now".

Mrs Hoa said it was urgent to clean up the situation. In 1975 the authorities had not wanted to impose too many restrictions in the south so as not to upset the people there too much, but they could not keep asking cadres who had made the revolution to tighten their belts while treating those who had not made it with special care.



She described it as almost a problem of revolutionary morale.

"In the underground there were fewer problems than now and there was a definite goal: Liberate the country for our greater happiness. But today people feel frustrated. We can't expect people to keep on striving if we don't pay attention to them".

"I am afraid that allowing blackmarketeering and soaring prices to continue will only encourage honest people to give into temptation and become corrupted".

CSO: 4220

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL URGES STATE TO CONTROL SURPLUS GRAIN IN COUNTRYSIDE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The State Needs Control Surplus Grain in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Grain mobilization in 1979 has been completed with good result in the northern provinces and cities. The 10th-month grain mobilization in the southern provinces has been carried out more rapidly than in the same period last year but the result obtained is still poor in comparison with possibilities and requirements. As of 20 March, the quantity of grain mobilized in the former Nam Bo provinces reaches nearly 35 percent of the plan norm; some of them which have a large volume of mobilized grain have delivered only more than 30 percent of this volume into warehouses while others have delivered less than 12 percent of the plan norm.

Grain mobilization has been quick in a number of provinces. Overcoming its slowness in the past, Cuu Long Province has fulfilled 61 percent of the mobilization norm by 20 March; of the amount of paddy purchased, 75 percent has been collected as tax and about 18 percent bought at an agreed price. Taking the lead in Cuu Long Province, Tra Cu [District] has fulfilled 83 percent of the plan norm and collected all the past years' debts. Completing mobilization rapidly and neatly, the village of Thanh An (Thot Not, Hau Giang) has, by mid-March, stored nearly 4,500 tons of paddy by fulfilling tax norms, buying according to two-way economic-contracts and collecting 50 percent of past debts.

By coordinating motivation rather closely with economic, administrative and organizational measures, certain localities have been able to mobilize grain quickly. Party committees at various levels and the local administration have concentrated on guiding and organizing the implementation of this task. Conducted among cadres, party members, mass organizations, production collectives and individual peasants, motivation has enabled everyone to clearly understand that the policy is to ensure equity and soundness in grain mobilization and to correctly combine social interests with those of collectives and individuals... Many grassroots party organizations have stressed the exemplary role, responsibility and organizational spirit of party members and decided that the latter have the duty to motivate their households to deliver the exact amounts fixed and fulfill

their obligation as early as possible. In organizing task implementation, party organizations, the administration and mass organizations have coordinated their activities from the beginning to the end.

The task of mobilizing grain from the 10th-month and winter-spring crops is continuing in the Mekong Delta provinces which have a fairly large amount of paddy for sale because they reaped bumper crops from the recent agricultural seasons. In disseminating experiences gained by provinces which have carried out the task satisfactorily, these provinces must do their best to utilize the amount of grain necessary to make up for regions lacking in grain, especially cities.

If not sold to the state, the grain surplus kept by the people may fall into the hands of traders--which will badly influence the price situation and the people's life. This problem is related to the struggle between the two roads--collective and individual--and is also directly connected with the struggle between socialism and capitalism. Though the bourgeoisie no longer is a class as in the past, a number of its members are still stealthily carrying out activities and, through the medium of certain bad small traders, are vying with the state in buying paddy and rice in order to grasp some amount of grain and raise price. By means of these unwholesome dealings, they arouse greed among a number of peasants and dampen their willingness to sell paddy to the state.

The state must at all costs control the peasants' surplus grain mainly by purchasing according to two-way economic contracts. This is a problem of great politico-economic significance. Party organizations at the grass-roots level must try to overcome rightist practices and, together with administrative organizations, to successfully carry out the grain mobilization policy.

9332

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL INDICATES WAYS TO INCREASE SOIL FERTILITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Increase Soil Fertility"]

[Text] The soil is a product of nature which has existed prior to man's action and which is a primary condition for labor performance as well as an irreplaceable means of production. To rapidly increase agricultural production, man has tried by all means to exert some effect on the soil and to change its quality while working on it. If the soil is used rationally, its fertility will be continuously increased instead of being reduced.

Soil fertility greatly influences the crops' yield and labor productivity. If the same amount of labor is used and if the same supplemental investments are made in different types of soil with different degrees of fertility, the resulting volumes of production will have different use values. Therefore, a task of prime importance in agricultural production is to effectively use the existing fertility of arable lands. Man has not only numerous conditions for properly using the natural fertility of the cultivated soil but also the capability of improving it.

Soil fertility is related to the degree of development of the production forces and relationships. The socialist system ensures objective conditions for rationally using lands. In addition to expanding the arable lands, the state continues to strengthen material-technical bases to improve soil quality. Regions with depleted, eroded, hilly, acid and saline soil are gradually transformed. The ratio of used lands will, therefore, be continuously heightened. In fact, the yield of a number of main crops has far exceeded that of crops grown decades ago.

Though considered to be a measure of prime importance, soil transformation has not yet been given due attention by various levels and sectors; nor has the area constituted by eroded and depleted soil been narrowed down. Consequently, the yield of crops has only increased slowly and, in some regions, has even decreased as compared with the past.

Preventing erosion and transforming and improving the soil is a task of scientific and economic significance which requires close coordination of

different sectors. While other technical measures are being taken, water conservancy and fertilization must receive continuous attention. Since rainfall is unevenly spread over our country the topographic structure of which includes steep slopes--waterloggings, floods and droughts frequently occur, followed by erosion, acidity and salinity of soil.

To ceaselessly improve soil fertility, it is necessary to further increase the amount of organic and inorganic fertilizers. Fertilizers contribute not only to increasing the yield of crops but also to enhancing the possibility of limiting the damage caused by natural calamities and heightening the quality of products. Another way to improve soil fertility is to devise a rational farming system, to cultivate terraced fields, to build belts of plants used as green manure, to plant trees for afforestation and to conduct basic surveys and classify lands before setting forth production guidelines appropriate to the natural economic conditions of each region. In opening new lands and expanding the cultivated area, it is necessary to take effective antierosion measures and to continuously apply intensive cultivation.

Our basic farming guideline is to continue to improve soil fertility and increase the yield of crops. For the time being, this is also a technical trend for agricultural production to solve the grain problem.

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CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NORTHERN PROVINCES, BEN TRE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--According to the Statistics General Department, as of 20 March 1980, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi and Haiphong are 12 northern provinces and municipalities which have carried out the first stage of weeding and soil aeration for 449,000 hectares of fifth-month and spring rice representing 53.8 percent of the total cultivated area and which have started the second fertilization phase for 111,000 hectares.

A high rate of weeding for the fifth-month and spring rice crop has been obtained by such provinces as Binh Tri Thien with more than 79 percent, Ha Nam Ninh more than 66 percent, Thai Binh 64 percent and Hai Hung nearly 60 percent [of the cultivated area].

Hai Hau District (Ha Nam Ninh) has satisfactorily organized labor to carry out the first stage of fertilization, weeding and additional fertilization on nearly 12,000 hectares--88 percent [of the total cultivated area]-- of which more than 50 percent has undergone the second fertilization stage.

The provinces of Ha Bac and Ha Son Binh and the municipality of Haiphong have performed the first stage of weeding and additional fertilization for only 25 to 36 percent of the total cultivated area.

Riceplants are growing well in areas where weeding and additional fertilization have been carried out promptly. Some 91,000 hectares of the rice area in the abovementioned provinces and municipalities have been affected by water shortage; this figure exceeds that 5 days ago by nearly 9,000 hectares and is concentrated mostly in Binh Tri Thien. The sky has been overcast over the past few days and harmful insects and diseases have developed. More than 11,000 hectares in Binh Tri Thien have been affected by insects. Insects and diseases have appeared on a number of fields grown with the fifth-month and spring rice in Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung and Haiphong.



These provinces and municipalities are intensively inspecting fields and coordinating weeding and additional fertilization with insect and disease control activities to protect the rice crop.

In Ben Tre, cooperatives, production collectives and peasants have concentrated efforts on harvesting the winter-spring rice crop and have actively carried out dry soil plowing and tried to cultivate the 1980 early 10th-month rice crop on 50,000 hectares--an increase of nearly 4,000 hectares over the same crop in 1979. As compared with others, this rice crop is an additional one which is grown on a large area and which enjoys favorable conditions for intensive cultivation and increased productivity. Together with the district and city levels, the Agricultural Service has conducted a land survey, determined cultivation areas, invested capital in fertilizers, fuel and other farming equipments in accordance with production conditions in areas with salty, brackish or fresh water and tried to evenly heighten the fertility of different areas and to create highly productive ones. The province has multiplied and successfully experimented some new rice strains capable of resisting leafhoppers and salinity for sowing and planting in the coastal districts of Thanh Phu, Ba Tri and Binh Dai. Villages, cooperatives and production collectives have signed contracts with tractor stations and collectives for the plowing of large fields and the use of buffaloes, oxen and small tractors in plowing low and narrow lands in an effort to perform dry plowing all over the early 10th-month rice area.

The province has launched an organic fertilizer production campaign to give 1 to 2 tons more of fertilizer to each hectare than for the previous crops. Cooperatives, production collectives and peasants have reserved more than 1,000 tons of surplus paddy and other agricultural products to exchange with the state and sister provinces for chemical fertilizers and agricultural equipment to intensively cultivate rice. The agricultural, industrial and supply sectors have set up tens more of stations and groups to supply materials and repair farming implements in districts and have created favorable conditions for cooperative, production collectives and peasants to plow the soil and to sow and transplant rice. Together with districts, the Water Conservancy Service has rapidly perfected key water conservancy works to increase the irrigation and drainage capacities of the farmland water conservancy network already built and has motivated the people to carry out small-scale water conservancy in an effort to ensure steady irrigation and drainage in key rice areas.

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CSO: 4209



## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI RADIO REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTH

BK020228 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Unattributed article: "Five Years of Socialist Transformation of Agriculture in the South"]

[Summary] Implementing the resolutions and directives of the party Central Committee on agricultural transformation in the south over the past 5 years, provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai have intensively encouraged the peasants in their localities to participate in the agricultural cooperativization movement, which is aimed at advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production, eradicating exploitation, increasing labor productivity, accelerating production, and shaping a new way of life in the rural areas.

"By late 1979, the provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai had successfully motivated 83 percent of the peasant families with 76 percent of the cultivated land to join collective work in 1,500 production collectives and 1,114 agricultural cooperatives. As a result, these provinces in the Trung Bo coastal area have basically completed agricultural cooperativization in the form of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives."

In general, progress has been made by these cooperatives in terms of rice yield and output, while families of their members have now earned bigger incomes and made greater contributions to the state than in the past. Almost all pilot cooperatives in these provinces have now become leading units in the movement to carry out agricultural production while the others have been consolidated. However, some of them are still weak.

"Proceeding initially from such forms of collective work as labor exchange teams, labor cooperation teams and production collectives, the provinces in the central highlands have also established agricultural cooperatives on an experimental basis. By the end of October 1979, they had set up 179 agricultural cooperatives and 2,248 production collectives, absorbing 74 percent of the peasant families and 66 percent of the cultivated land. In the initial stage, these cooperatives and production collectives have made marked progress in opening up virgin land, building ricefields for intensive cultivation, increasing grain production, and improving their members' livelihood.

"Since liberation, the party and administration at all levels in the former Nam Bo Provinces have intensively studied the characteristics of every locality in order to make arrangements for the peasants to gradually participate in collective work under various forms--labor rotation teams, labor exchange teams, production solidarity teams, production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. To date, these provinces have set up more than 12,000 agricultural production collectives. However, only about half of them have actually worked with collectivized production materials and drawn their shares of income from the collective."

While concentrating on consolidating the existing production collectives and building new ones, the former Nam Bo Provinces have also established agricultural cooperatives on an experimental basis.

"By the end of 1979, Ho Chi Minh City and such provinces as Tien Giang, Dong Nai, Song Be, Ben Tre, Long An, Tay Ninh, An Giang, Kien Giang and Hau Giang had set up 274 agricultural cooperatives, including 132 in Son Be and 70 in Tien Giang. Some of these cooperatives are developing satisfactorily while many still cannot develop the effectiveness of the new production relations and set up any appropriate model cooperative."

Although progress has been made in numerous aspects by these existing cooperatives and collectives, due to different conditions in various localities and their failure to correctly and fully implement the policies provided by the party and the state, the movement for agricultural cooperativization in the south has developed unevenly and slowly.

"Over the past years, despite the increase in agricultural production and the creation of new production relations in the southern provinces, particularly those in the Mekong River delta region, grain contributions by the local peasants to the state have been incompatible with production capacity and results."

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the liberation of the south, the provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai are striving to accelerate the production of grain and food in combination with the adoption of effective measures to firmly consolidate the existing cooperatives and production collectives aimed at resolutely advancing the southern rural areas toward cooperativization and large-scale socialist production.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### SOUTHERN PROVINCES BUILD MORE STATE FARMS

OW030345 Hanoi VNA in English 0239 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3--All the provinces from Quang Nam-Da Nang southward have so far built 181 state farms covering more than 800,000 hectares.

These state farms with more than 100,000 workers have specialized in growing food, industrial crops, fruit trees and stock breeding.

Among the industrial crops farms, 37 rubber plantations have planted 10,000 more hectares of rubber, 17 coffee farms are harvesting yearly from 2,000 to 3,500 tons of coffee beans for export. Farm workers have put 10,000 more hectares under coffee, doubling the coffee acreage in the central highlands compared with the pre-liberation day. The tea farms have extended their areas to 5,000 hectares and yearly supplied 5,000 tons of tea buds. Eight sugarcane growing farm in Tay Ninh, Song Be and Dong Nai provinces with almost 2,000 hectares of sugarcane are supplying materials for local sugar factories. Nine pineapple farms in coastal areas of central and southern provinces last year produced 10,000 tons of pineapples for home consumption and export.

Of the 41 food farms, 20 rice farms in the Mekong River delta have built more irrigation works, applied intensive cultivation and crop multiplication and sown high-yield rice strains.

These state farms have also carried out stock breeding. The Duc Trong milch cow farm in the central highland province of Lam Dong has now 300 imported milch cows. The cowherd of Duong Minh Chau state farm in Tay Ninh Province has increased to more than 10,000 head. Pig breeding is being developed in the food growing farms in the Mekong River delta.

Under this year plan, more state farms will be built in the reclaimed areas, mostly in the nine Mekong River delta provinces.

CSC: 4220

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**WEEDING OF RICEFIELDS**--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 April, the northern provinces had weeded 964,855 hectares of 5th-month spring rice for the first time or 94.2 percent of the cultivated area, 821,226 hectares for the second time or 80.2 percent of the cultivated area and 262,485 hectares for the third time. All localities are concentrating efforts on caring for and fertilizing rice. [BK080805 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 May 80]

**HOANG LIEN SON TEA**--On this year's main tea crop, Van Chan new economic zone in Hoang Lien Son Province is trying to reap 3,500 tons of fine tea leaves, an increase of more than 1,000 tons over last year. Van Chan District has planned an emulation drive to harvest tea and improve the skills of workers. Nearly 4,500 tea workers of various cooperatives in the zone have drawn upon experiences of previous years to actively take care of tea plants since early of the tea crop, in order to increase tea harvest by 600 to 700 kg per hectare of fine tea leaves over the last crop. [BK080805 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 80]

**AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE**--Between 23 and 25 April in Quang Nam-Danang Province, the Ministry of Agriculture met with leading cadres of agricultural service throughout the country and with representatives of major rice-growing districts and sectors concerned at the central level to assess the cultivation of the summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice in 1979 and to discuss measures to accelerate the cultivation of rice in these two crops seasons this year. In 1979, although all localities throughout the country fulfilled only 92 percent of the planned acreage for the summer-fall rice, thanks to the expansion of the rice area and the adoption of effective measures against blight and insects, the rice yield attained in this crop season increased by 18 percent and rice output by 9.8 percent over the previous year. As for the 1979 10th-month rice crop, although the entire country fulfilled only 91 percent of the cultivation plan, the rice output in this crop season increased by 20.2 percent over that in 1978. The conference pointed out the need for all localities to most satisfactorily carry out the cultivation of the summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice in 1980--the last crop seasons of the second 5-year 1976-80 plan--so as to insure that the norm set for the production of 15.5 million tons of grain is fulfilled this year. [BK011325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Apr 80]

**RICE CULTIVATION PROGRESS**--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 April the northern provinces and cities had basically completed the first and second phases of weeding and fertilization for 713,700 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, representing 70 percent of the total area. As of the same date, the southern provinces and cities had reaped 425,760 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 64.3 percent of the cultivated area, the provinces in the Mekong River delta region accounting for 359,000 hectares. With regard to the summer-fall rice crop, to date 16 provinces in the south have completed soil preparation on 217,000 hectares and sown rice seeds on 20,000 hectares. [BK011325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Apr 80]

**RICE HARVEST, CROPS PLANTING**--By mid-April the southern provinces had reaped 425,760 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 64.3 percent of the cultivated area. Cuu Long alone had accounted for 359,000 hectares. As of the same date, all localities throughout the country had planted 1.172 million hectares of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops, with the north accounting for nearly 900,000 hectares and the south 280,000 hectares. This figure represents 46.8 percent of the annual plan and shows an increase of 144,000 hectares over the same period last year. [BI011325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Apr 80]

**THAI BINH RICE**--This year Thai Binh Province plans to grow the 10th-month rice on 84,000 hectares, an increase of 1,800 hectares over the 1979 10th-month rice season. The province is guiding the various districts and co-operatives to make early preparations for cultivation work in an effort to achieve an average yield of 30 quintals per hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Apr 80 BK]

**NGHE TINH RICE CROPS**--This fall and 10th-month crop seasons, Nghe Tinh Province strives to grow 207,000 hectares, an increase of 17.2 percent over last year's seasons. In the low-lying districts of Hung Nguyen, Nam Dan, Duc Tho, Cam Loc, Yen Thanh and Dien Chau where major rice areas are located, people are mobilized to embank rice plots and secure water for transplanting the fall and 10th-month rice. Meanwhile, the irrigation system in Thach Ha, Cam Xuyen, Nghi Loc and Do Luong districts are being improved in an attempt to expand the 10th-month rice area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 May 80 BK]

**NGHIA BINH SUMMER-FALL RICE**--As of late April, Nghia Binh Province had transplanted only 9,000 hectares of summer-fall rice on the total area of 21,000 hectares of plowed land. Phouc Van District had transplanted more than 2,800 hectares of the rice on its 3,000 hectares of plowed land, whereas the rice transplanting was still slow in the northern districts of Son Tinh and Nghia Minh, and Quang Nghia town. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 80 BK]



**SOUTH VIETNAM RUBBER**--Recently the rubber sector of the southern provinces has held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review its work in 1979 and discuss measures for carrying out its plan for 1980. In 1979 the sector's rubber output increased by more than 4,200 tons over 1978 and the amount of exported rubber exceeded the plan norm by 4 percent. In 1980 all units of the sector will strive to practice intensive cultivation on the entire area, firmly maintain the processing network and insure product's quality. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Apr 80 BK]

**DONG NAI RICE PLAN**--On 30 April more than 500 representatives of the people in Dong Nai Province held a meeting to mark the three big anniversaries. On this occasion the province launched an emulation drive lasting for 120 days from 1 May to 2 September with the aim of finishing the harvest of the winter-spring rice on 13,400 hectares in May, collecting 4,200 tons of grain and growing the summer-fall rice on 89,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 May 80 BK]

**CUU LONG RICE PLAN**--According to a news dispatch from a Voice of Vietnam correspondent in Ho Chi Minh City, the party committee and people's committee of Cuu Long Province have held a grand meeting to mark international labor day and the fifth anniversary of the total liberation of the south. A letter of determination was adopted at the meeting, pledging that Cuu Long Province will strive to plant summer-fall rice on 65,000 to 70,000 hectares by the end of May and collect 12,000 additional tons of grain to basically fulfill its grain obligations for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 May 80 BK]

**BEN TRE 10TH-MONTH RICE CROP**--Ben Tre Province has concentrated all its draft force including tractors and cattle and water buffalo on plowing 63,000 hectares of land for planting early 10th-month rice. Ba Tri, Giong Trom and Mo Cay districts have to date plowed half of their land for planting the rice crop. [BK080629 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 4 May 80]

**SOUTHERN RICE HARVEST**--As of now the southern provinces and cities have reaped the winter-spring rice on 483,968 hectares or 73.14 percent of the cultivated area. Dong Thap, Long An, Tien Giang, Hau Giang and An Giang provinces have finished reaping on 94 to 98.7 percent of their respective cultivated areas, scoring average yields ranging from 2.3 to 3.8 tons per hectare. [BK080629 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 80]

**DONG THAP RICE CULTIVATION**--As of late April, Dong Thap Province had completely reaped more than 70,000 hectares of winter-spring rice with an average yield of 3 tons of paddy per hectare. Localities are urgently plowing land to grow the 10th-month and summer-fall crops on schedule. As of late April, the province had plowed 72,000 hectares for growing the 10th-month and summer-fall rice crops. [BK080629 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 May 80]

CSO: 4209

INDUSTRIAL CROPS INCREASE--Hanoi, 25 Apr--Peasants in the Mekong River Delta Province of Cuu Long have planted more than 2,000 hectares of short term industrial crops including 1,100 hectares of sugarcane. As summer-autumn crops, the farms on Ho Chi Minh City's outskirts will plant peanut, sugarcane and pineapple on 8,200 hectares. They also planned to put 600 hectares under rush cultivation. Hau Giang Province, also in the Mekong delta, has planted almost 1,600 hectares with high-yield soybean seeds, a twofold increase compared with last year. Many areas have been marked off for growing. Sugarcane cultivation is being extended in Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City. Production collectives have planted 1,500 hectares of sugarcane to supply sugar refineries. [Text] [OW021829 Hanoi VNA in English 0230 GMT 25 Apr 80]

CSO: 4220



## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### IMMOBILIZATION OF MATERIAL SUPPLIES REVEALED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 18 Mar 80 p 3

[Tale of Management by Bao An: "Materials Stand Idle"]

[Text] Capital rotation is still one of the key problems involved in promoting production. Only if capital is quickly rotated can goods be produced plentifully and the manufacturing cost lowered. Over the recent past, we have already dealt at length with a solution to the problem of cash in the bank but have not yet been able to overcome obstacles to the circulation of capital lying under the form of materials and discards.

In the first quarter of this year, the artisan industry and handicraft sector in certain precincts and districts of the municipality have failed to fulfill the production value norms because the sources of materials and discards have not been tapped at the rate required by production. Discards from state-operated corporations and enterprises constitute the principal source of materials for artisan industry and handicraft production installations, and one of the duties of the state-operated sector to the collective one is to supply discards to artisan industry and handicraft installations. But under the pretext of reserving materials for subsidiary production, many state-operated corporations and enterprises have not discharged this duty because, in reality, they have drawn up no plan to use their own stocks of discards and have only intended to keep them on for eventual exchange for other types of discards or materials. It is this idle period which has slowed down the circulation of discards. Since 1975, scores of tons of aluminum wires damaged by bombings have been left unused by the electricity corporation. A very large quantity of tires has been discarded by army units and corporations subordinate to the communications and transport sector; if these discarded tires are transferred to tire recapping installations which will fully use the beads and cord plies, many new tires may be fabricated for use with "La Dalat" and "Lambretta" vehicles. The current difficulties will be partly overcome if many other types of discards which have been left out deteriorating in the open are used in production.

Discards have been standing idle not only at the abovementioned state-operated corporations and enterprises but also at artisan industry and

handicraft installations. Thousands of tons of discarded bicycle chain-disk bolts have been lying idle for more than a year at the Saigon 11 and Hiep Hung machine factories and other installations but the agencies which ordered these goods have not yet come to take delivery of them; what a profitable business it will be to use them to produce bolts, nuts and washers. Meanwhile, installations specialized in machining bicycle chain-disk bolts and endowed with compressed molding machines and more than enough manpower--that is, fully qualified for on-the-spot production--are looking at these discards with envy because they are prohibited from using them by a matter of principle.

Stocks of materials have been standing idle under other forms at the Thanh Can, Toan Co and Tien Phong machine factories. Thanh Can completed the manufacture of 10,000 crowbars more than a year and a half ago and the sector which placed the order has paid off all expenses but these goods are still piled up and not yet distributed to users. Likewise, the Toan Co machine section has left 14,000 sickles idle, the Tien Phong installation has not yet used its improved carts and there are 300 tons of CT45 and 25 iron which have been entrusted for safekeeping to the Thanh Can warehouse by the construction material corporation and which have been left out in the open under rain and sunshine for 2 years now but have not yet been removed. This kind of iron and steel is being needed for production.

Scores of tons of iron and steel are standing idle at agricultural implement cooperative No 11 because both the goods ordering and contract manufacturing parties have not yet agreed on the price. Why have people not completely solved this problem to turn this amount of iron and steel into tools to promote agriculture?

Only a few installations have been disclosed so far; how many other kinds of materials are still standing idle because of unknown obstacles? To quickly remove impediments to make it possible to circulate materials and discards more rapidly is one of the tasks to be done by us to step up production.

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CSO: 4209

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING EXPANDS IN SOUTHERN SRV

OW020812 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2--During the five years since liberation, the mechanical engineering industry in southern Viet Nam has been reorganized and expanded with increased investment in all sectors: Machine building, repairing and assembly to better serve agricultural production which is its primary task at present.

Mechanical engineering plants in southern Viet Nam are capable of making high-precision products to meet the standards required for metal tempering and working. These items include replacement parts for various kinds of engines, mechanical pumps and machine tools.

Many mechanical engineering enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City and its twin city of Bien Hoa, which were left incomplete by the capitalist employers at the time of liberation have been completed and furnished with more equipment to become specialised enterprises. These include the Vikino, Nakyco, Vinapro and other factories.

Last year, Vikyno manufactured its first 20 lathes. It is preparing for mass production of T67# lathes to supply factories throughout the country. This model, already manufactured by the machine tool factory No. 1 in Hanoi, requires high production techniques.

The Tan Binh engineering plant, formerly called Nakyco, now specializes in producing spare parts for diesel engines.

Vinapro which before liberation was privately owned and specialized in assembling small-size diesel engines, now is producing spare parts for diesel engines and farm machines.

The Ministry of Engineering and Metals has helped southern provinces build engineering workshops at district level.

At present, 136 districts or one third of the total of districts in the south already have engineering work-shops. These workshops are equipped with enough machinery to produce rudimentary and semi-mechanical working tools, repair certain kinds of farm machines and manufacture metal consumer goods and equipment for the various economic branches in their districts.

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

**THERMAL POWER PLANT--Hanoi, 1 May--**Active preparations are underway for the construction of the Pha Lai thermal power plant covering an area of 128 hectares on Highway 18 leading to the Quang Ninh colliery, 60 kilometers northeast of Hanoi. This 1.3 million-kw power plant will be biggest of its kind in Vietnam and one of the biggest in Southeast Asia and is being built with Soviet assistance, equipment and technology. In the first phase of the construction, planned to be completed in early 1986, the plant will commission two 110,000-kw turbines and two 210,000-kw turbines with a combined capacity of about 4,000 million kilowatt-hours, which is equal to half the total power currently generated in northern Vietnam. Thousands of tons of Soviet equipment have been moved to the area, and nearly 1,000 cubic meters of concrete have been laid in the foundations. On April 20, a communist labor day was organized with the participation of Soviet specialists and more than 10,000 Vietnamese workers and cadres to mark Lenin's 110th birthday and overfulfill the targets set for the "Vietnam-USSR Friendship Emulation Month." Day and night, Soviet specialists are present on the building site, working beside Vietnamese workers and technicians. V. N. Sakharov, head of the Soviet specialists' team at Pha Lai, had just celebrated his 40th birthday. Before coming to Vietnam he had taken part in the construction of many big power plants in the Soviet Union, including the "Krasnoyarsk" with a capacity of 6.5 million kws. [OWO21729 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 1 May 80]

**CZECHOSLOVAK AID--**A Czechoslovak construction design and engineering organization called (Keramo) is preparing a blueprint for building the Dong Ha thermoelectric plant in Vietnam. A Czechoslovak dry herbs and crops research institute in the outskirts of Brno is also helping prepare a plan for the exterior of this plant. [BK301307 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Apr 80]

CSO: 4209

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### PROCESSING OF WHEAT DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 5, 5 May 79 p 3

[Article by Pham Vinh Vien: "A Number of Ideas on the Processing of Wheat Berries to Make Grain"]

[Excerpt] At present, grain production is not satisfying the needs of the people. Therefore, each year our country must import much grain, such as rice and flour, from abroad. In particular, we recently had to import much wheat. As for wheat flour, in past years, we had many processing installations to produce bread and noodles and wheat gradually became a grain that replaced rice, it was used widespreadly and the people got used to using it. But, at present, wheat berries are a new problem. Processing techniques must be studied in order to learn how to turn them into valuable products, products that are convenient for the people to use when supplied, products that take less time to process at home and that are easily digested and products whose nutrients are absorbed by the body at a very high rate. Based on normal processing techniques, in countries where wheat is used as the principal grain, after the wheat is harvested, it is hulled, milled and then ground into flour through many grindings and graded by coarseness. Bread, noodles and other products are made from the flour; this is the best method.

In our country, there are still few wheat milling and grinding installations. A number of rice milling installations have been upgraded and had additional machinery installed so they can mill wheat but they can mill only about 250,000 to 300,000 tons per year. Many localities have suggested milling and husking the wheat in order to supply wheat kernels to the people. However, the processing cannot be done in a timely manner and the use of wheat kernels is not a rational

processing method. When cooking them, they must be cooked for a long time before they are done and this consumes fuel. Even more important, the person eating this food cannot absorb all the nutrients and this wastes much grain.

Because of this, processing methods must be studied in order to simultaneously solve two problems:

The processing must be done quickly, providing approximately 1 million tons of wheat flour per year with our existing equipment.

After processing, the products must be easy to use and have a high digestive absorption rate.

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CSO: 4209



## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### STORAGE, PROCESSING OF MANIOC DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 5, May 79 p 23

[Article by Nguyen Viet Tho: "Storing Fresh Manioc Until There Is Sun to Dry It"]

[Excerpt] Manioc is one of the crops that the people have given attention to growing everywhere and that they have tried to grow in every area where the soil is suitable in order to carry out the policy of stepping up the production of grain for people and for use in animal husbandry. Manioc is also essential for a number of industrial sectors.

At present, our country has approximately 500,000 hectares planted in manioc with the yield being approximately 4 million tons of fresh manioc. But, the manioc processing and livestock feed processing industries and the processing installations in the localities have been able to process only 18 to 20 percent of the manioc yield. Concerning the 1977 manioc crop, Tay Nguyen and Binh Tri Thien, Hoang Lien Son and other provinces had to leave 20,000 to 30,000 hectares of manioc unharvested because of being unable to harvest or process it and the land could not be cleared on schedule in order to carry on reproduction.

In order to harvest the manioc quickly and on schedule, we have processed the manioc wherever it has been harvested in accord with the preliminary processing guidelines, we have processed it on the spot and we have processed unrefined products but we have still encountered the following problems:

In northern Vietnam, from the Hai Van Pass on north, the manioc harvesting season is between November and January, the weather is usually warm, it rains much, there is little sunlight, few places have drying ovens in order to dry the



manioc and those that do lack coal, firewood and the cost of processing manioc is high (0.8 to 1 kilograms of coal are needed to process 1 kilogram of manioc) and, therefore, the agricultural season is not active.

In southern Vietnam, manioc is usually harvested during the dry season when the ground is hard. Therefore, yields are low, up to 50 percent of the manioc must be left in the ground because of having been crushed and there is a great shortage of dried manioc.

As for concentrated processing at the plants, the transportation element has encountered many obstacles, the manioc is damaged and only 15 to 18 percent of the total manioc yield can be processed.

In order to overcome the above situation, there must be measures to harvest and process the manioc quickly. In this, drying the manioc is very important. The manioc must be dried at low cost and the quality must be preserved. Many places have used the method of storing the fresh manioc and making thorough use of the sun's energy in order to dry the manioc in the manioc growing areas.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### WAYS TO EXPAND PROTEIN INDUSTRY, IMPROVE MEALS DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 79 pp 3-5

[Article by Nguyen Huu Song, Food Industry Institute: "The Protein Industry and the Problem of Improving the Meal Structure"]

[Text] At present, the problem of improving the meal structure is receiving the attention of many economic sectors. Protein is an important element in meals. We would like to propose a number of ideas concerning the relationship between the protein industry and the problem of improving the present meal structure.

At present, the protein industry is divided into three clear sectors:

The condiments sector: sauces, fish sauce, monosodium glutamate, soy, and so forth.

The protein food sector: beancake, fermented bean curd, meat, eggs, fish, milk, wheat products, cold foods and so on.

The livestock feed processing sector: livestock enzymes, biovit, lysine, concentrated feed and so on.

The reason that we propose including the livestock feed processing sector in the industry is because of our view that the protein industry is an industry that produces various types of products containing large amounts of protein without regard to what objectives the products support; furthermore, supporting animal husbandry in the end means supporting the meals of the people and the raw materials used to produce livestock feed are usually waste materials and rejects of industries that produce food for human consumption.

## The Condiments Sector

While this sector does not play a main role in supplying protein to people, it is still an essential sector. Since long ago, our people have been in the habit of using condiments with their meals.

**Monosodium Glutamate:** At present there are two production methods: chemical processes and fermentation. The chemical process method uses sources of vegetable protein such as dried peanuts, green beans and wheat gluten and, therefore, it is expensive but it does not make use of the amino acids, except for glutamic acid found in raw materials. It is, therefore, very wasteful. The fermentation method (synthetic production of glutamic acid) uses cheap raw materials such as manioc powder, waste sugar and so on, and, therefore, production costs are much lower. However, techniques are relatively complex. Storing microorganisms requires much technical equipment and many skilled specialists. As for the scale of development, we should develop to a size of 1,000 tons per year on up. Only in this way will it be possible to provide good technical equipment and still be economical. As for the chemical process method, it should be abandoned after adequate capital has been gathered to build factories.

**Sauces:** At present, included among our sauces are fish sauce, fermented sauces, chemically processed sauces, soy sauce and so on. Consumer needs throughout the country average 200 to 300 million liters per year. The production of fermented sauces must be expanded along with the production of fish sauce. In the coming years, to support the program of improving the meal structure, we should expand the production of fermented sauces in order to supply condiments to the regions located far from the sea and contribute to solving the livestock feed problem. As for scale, 600,000 to 1 million liters per year should be provided; in order to provide this amount, some elements can be mechanized and things can be coordinated with the district echelon economic units.

## The Protein-Rich Food Sector

**The vegetable protein food sector:**

**Beancake:** This product has more protein (approximately 60 percent protein as compared with dried substances) and by processing it to eliminate the trypsin antienzyme, "shoyn" toxin and the fiber, it is easier to digest than soy beans.

But the protein is in a crude form and so the value of the nutrients is not high. However, production must still be expanded because it is a traditional food among the people. In such heavily populated cities as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, installations capable of producing 12 to 16 tons per day should be built. Other places should build installations that can produce 2 to 8 tons per day so they are in accord with the district echelon economic units while still being able to maintain industrial sanitation, improve the quality of the beancakes and make full use of the waste materials and rejects to produce livestock feed to support animal husbandry.

**Fermented bean curd:** This is beancake that has been allowed to ferment and, therefore, the simple protein has been turned into amino acids through hydrolysis and the value of the nutrients is consequently much greater. However, fermented bean curd has a different taste and people trying it for the first time often dislike it. But, a liking for it is a habit that develops over time. For example, in 1966 few people were in the habit of using fermented sauce but now the use of this sauce has become very common and is a need during the meals. Thus, we think that a portion of the soy beans used to produce beancakes should instead be used to produce fermented bean curd in order to increase the effectiveness of the use of the raw materials and increase the nutrients in the meal structure. To start with, we should build fermented bean curd production chains next to the beancake factories; the capacity should be 0.2 to 1 ton per day. After the people have gotten used to eating this, we can increase the capacity.

**Protein soy beans:** Protein soy beans are a product made by fermenting the entire bean. Through the fermentation process, the simple protein is changed through hydrolysis into amino acids, the carbohydrates are turned into simple sugars (glucose and maltose) on hydrolysis and the poisons are destroyed and, therefore, the value of the nutrients is increased. Protein soy beans can be used to make condiments when diluted or they can be used as a protein food when eaten raw; therefore, they have a very broad sphere of use and dried protein soy beans, placed in PE bags, are easy to transport. In the mountain areas and new economic zones, we must expand the production of protein soy beans. The scale of production should be 1 to 2 tons per day.

## The animal protein food sector:

**Meat:** At present, we are expanding poultry raising throughout the country using industrial methods. In order to ensure that production costs are low, animals must be sent to market at the proper age. In order to be self-sufficient in the distribution of feed, when feed is plentiful and transportation and distribution are easy, we must quickly build preliminary processing installations having refrigeration equipment. At present, we do not have such installations and, therefore, it is difficult to expand poultry raising on a large scale. We must urgently build many preliminary processing installations with a scale of 2,000 to 3,000 fowl per day (1.5 kilograms per fowl) in order to solve the above difficulties and make full use of a large quantity of poultry feathers for export.

At the slaughterhouses, at present we are not making rational use of many types of waste products such as the hearts, livers, feathers, feet, skin and so on in order to produce various types of food for ordinary meals, other types of products or raw materials for many other industrial sectors: the drug industry, the glue industry and so on. With this processing element, we will be able to overcome the waste of protein at a time when the structure of the people's meals greatly lacks animal protein. At present, we are building mechanized slaughterhouses having a size of 600 to 1,000 hogs per day. We think that, in the initial planning, additional processing plants should be included so that later on, when they are put into production, they will not be in a situation in which there is a lack of balance.

**Eggs:** At present, we have many concentrated chicken and duck raising installations. Thus, we must do research on storing fresh eggs, producing preserved eggs and egg flour and so on. Immediately, we must concentrate efforts on the storing of fresh eggs and the production of preserved eggs.

**Milk:** In the next 10 years, besides expanding the herds of dairy cows and buffaloes, we must, at the same time, give priority to immediately building plants to separate the cream from fresh milk and to dry skim milk in order to keep the fresh milk from spoiling and to make it easier to preserve the milk and transport it to the milk processing plants.



Marine products: In 1980 we will catch 1 million tons of ocean fish. Because of this, beginning now, we must immediately build installations to process other things, such as fried fish, broiled minced fish, fish meal and so on, in addition to canned fish, frozen fish and shrimp and so on. At the same time, we must strengthen the special-use means of transportation (refrigerated trucks and trains) in order to preserve the products better during distribution.

The prepared foods sector: This sector produces such goods as cooked noodles, noodle products, pate, sausage, meat rolls, meat pies, spices, bouillon powder and so on. We must study the use of cheap raw materials (fermented bean curd, beancake, peanut protein meal, slaughterhouse waste products and so on) in order to ensure that these goods have adequate nutrients and that costs are low in accord with the present incomes of the cadres and people. We think that along with the slaughterhouses, we should have production chains to produce pate, sausage, meat rolls and so on in order to make complete use of the waste products of meat processing. At the food seasoning plants, we should build additional shops to produce cooked noodles, noodle products, spices, bouillon powder and so on in order to make full use of the food seasoning concentrates that do not have the necessary standards to be processed into crystallized food seasonings. This sector must be greatly expanded in order to solve two current problems: reducing the cooking time and reducing expenditures on meals. Immediately, it should be expanded in the Thai Nguyen, Quang Ninh, Bien Hoa and other industrial zones in order to effectively improve the lives of the cadres and people.

The baby foods sector: At present, we have very few plants to process baby foods and such goods are very scarce. We must give priority attention to expanding this sector so that each province has one plant having a capacity of 600 to 1,000 tons per year. As for these goods, besides having uncooked powdered baby foods, there should be precooked baby foods. These should be soft foods containing vegetables, fruits and salt in order to provide additional salt and vitamins for the children.

#### The Animal Husbandry Feed Processing Industry

The synthetic feed processing sector: To supplement the existing feed in the natural environment, we must produce livestock enzymes and lysine (an essential amino acid for animals) in order to supplement the amino acid elements of

protein in the livestock feed so the protein is a complete protein. As for newly born livestock, antibiotics and vitamins must be added to the feed. Because of this, we must immediately produce biovit. The sugar mills, distilleries and cereal concentrate plants can use the waste products and rejects in order to produce the types of goods mentioned above. The waste liquor of the beancake production installations is a very good source of biotin for producing enzymes but it has not been used. At present, this waste liquor is a source of pollution and, therefore, it must be given attention and studied immediately in order to produce a source of livestock enzymes and clean up the environment.

The mixed feed sector: In order to help the animal husbandry sector expand and become a main sector, [the production of] mixed feeds must be expanded. The factories that produce fermented sauces, beancakes, fermented bean curd and so on must build shops to produce livestock feed in order to make use of the refuse, waste material and so on and create a closed production cycle.

#### The Problem of Ensuring Product Quality

Raw materials rich in protein are the main raw materials of the protein industry. A basic characteristic of these types of raw materials is that they spoil quickly and easily. Therefore, only by maintaining the quality of the raw materials will it be possible to have good products. As for raw materials derived from animal sources, priority must be given to building a refrigeration system. As for raw materials from vegetable sources, storehouses must be built to ensure techniques, the best type of storehouse being silos. In production, there must be specific technical regulations, stable technical data and detailed norms and industrial sanitation must be maintained; only in this way will it be possible to maintain stable product quality. As for types of goods produced in accord with microorganism methods, the original strains must be concentrated at a state agency such as the Food Industry Institute in order to manage the original strains and store and distribute the strains; only in this way will it be possible to avoid mixing strains and producing poisons. This technical agency must have the power to make proposals or actually stop production at installations that do not fulfill the technical requirements. This is essential for ensuring that the products produced have stable quality.



### The Problem of Mechanization

The protein industry is a sector that produces products that have high quality but that spoil easily. Thus, priority must be given to mechanizing the sector in order to improve the quality of the products, lower costs and increase labor productivity.

### The Cadre Problem

Ranks of special-sector cadres and workers must be trained and attention must be given to training the cadres who head the sectors who have research capabilities and who can guide production. A research installation must be fully equipped so that it can do research to improve the quality of the existing types of goods and discover formulas and technical methods for processing new types of goods. Research must be done to equip and gradually mechanize the existing production chains, and the modern production chains that foreign countries have helped us build must be taken over.

In improving the meal structure, the most difficult thing for us to provide is protein. But in the present conditions, we can solve this problem if we have plans to expand crop growing and animal husbandry in a rational way and if we build a protein industry that is relatively complete.

11943

CSO: 4209

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### FOOD PROCESSING METHODS DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 79 p 6

[Article by Le Nguyen Duong, Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education: "Trends In the Development and Use of Quick Drying Techniques In the Food Industry"]

[Excerpt] According to estimates to 1980, our country can produce 57,500 tons of bananas, 56,700 tons of pineapples, 108,000 tons of oranges and lemons and 500,000 tons of papayas, mangoes, rambutans, cucumbers and lichees each year. Excluding the amount exported fresh, we can process 130,000 to 180,000 tons of canned, preserved and frozen fruit.

The guidelines for processing vegetables and fruits are to invest heavily in the existing factories and, at the same time, build additional canning and freezing plants and plants to produce pure fruit juices and to pickle and dry the fruit in order to bring the capacity up to 100,000 tons in 1980.

These urgent requirements have given the canning industry the following tasks in the coming period: increase the volume of production, increase the number of types of goods and improve the quality of the products by using progressive industrial methods. One of the progressive methods presently used by countries with an advanced science is the technique of quick drying -- a method that satisfies the requirement of preserving the initial high quality, especially for goods such as fruits that have much flavor or goods that cannot withstand heat processing.

11943

CSO: 4209

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRESSES IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM

OW060522 Hanoi VNA in English 0230 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 6--There are now in southern Vietnam 16 universities and eight colleges with more than 4,200 lecturers and 41,800 students together with 116 vocational secondary schools with more than 2,200 teachers and 37,000 students. This compares to seven universities and 30 vocational schools before South Vietnam's liberation from the U.S. puppet rule (May 1975).

Almost all provinces and cities have set up their own vocational secondary schools.

Before liberation, the universities and colleges were mostly located in major towns such as Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) and Hue. Very few students were of working families and almost none was of national minorities.

Since liberation, as well as opening more universities such as the polytechnics in Da Nang, and the universities of Dalat and of the central highlands, the authorities have restructured the schools and revamped their teaching programs entirely to meet the plans of economic development. Thus, the former College of Literature and the University of Sciences in Saigon were merged into the Ho Chi Minh City University and the former colleges of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry were merged into the present Medico-Pharmaceutical University.

The university of the central highlands, which includes the faculties of agriculture, forestry, industrial techniques, medicine and pedagogy, is attended by thousands of young men and women of ethnic minorities. Besides teachers trained in the north and socialist countries, the teaching staff includes thousands of lecturers from the old regime.

The "two good" emulation movement [good teaching and good study], which encourages the combination of learning with productive labour, and study with experimentation and scientific and technical researches, has been promoted in all schools. Hundreds of research subjects on theoretical and applied sciences have been carried out each year in the universities, colleges and vocational schools to boost industrial and agricultural production and improve the people's life.

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### RESULTS OF INTERNAL DISEASE SURVEY REPORTED

Hanoi NOI KHOA in Vietnamese No 3, Jul-Sep 79 pp 11-16

[Article by Pham Khue and Cong Su: "The Internal Disease Situation in Northern Vietnam Based on a Survey of More Than 107,398 People (With a Comparison Between the Various Circles, Geographical Regions and Ethnic Groups)"]

[Text] Grasping the disease situation existing among the people is very necessary in order to have a basis for gradually making plans to eliminate the diseases and improve the health of all the people.

In the 3-year period 1974-1976, the Ministry of Public Health guided a large-scale survey of the disease situation in a number of provinces; this survey was statistically representative for the entire population in northern Vietnam. Participating in this survey were leading-sector specialist groups under the unified guidance of the ministry.

Concerning internal diseases, 107,398 people aged 15 on up were examined. The statistics for this survey group were sent to the internal medicine section of the Bach Mai General Hospital for analysis. The first section of this report reflects the internal disease situation based on this survey.

Also, when studying age, we observed that women live longer than men, people living in the mountain areas live longer than people living in other regions and ethnic minorities live longer than other ethnic groups. Thus, in the following sections of this report we try to compare the internal disease situation between the various circles, geographical regions and ethnic groups.

## I. The Internal Disease Situation

Total Number of people examined: 107,398

Men: 45,706

Women: 61,692

Number of people ill with internal diseases: 55,567 (52.31%)

Men: 23,633 (42.53%)

Women: 31,934 (57.47%)

Thus, 51.9 percent of the men and 51.6 percent of the women who were examined were ill with internal diseases.

The diseases commonly encountered were (in order):

Digestive diseases: 19,038 17.8%

Diseases of the bones and joints: 12,932 12.11%

Endemic goiter: 10,291 9.4%

Respiratory diseases: 9,468 8.5%

Cardiovascular diseases: 6,151 5.6%

Urinary and kidney diseases: 2,093 1.9%

Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs: 1,861 1.8%

### 1. Digestive diseases

The diseases and symptoms frequently encountered were:

Minor stomach-ache: 8,916 cases (4.6%).

Duodenal ulcer: 4,942 cases (4.6%)

Chronic inflammation of the large intestine: 1,612 cases (1.9%)

Constipation: 1,224 cases (0.9%)

### 2. Diseases of the bones and joints:

Frequently encountered were:

Back ache: 12,393 cases (12.09%). Mainly in older people since 17.2 percent of the elderly were afflicted while only 11.3 percent of the younger people were afflicted.

Arthritis: 10,320 cases (9.31%)

Piercing pain of the bones: 9,521 cases (9.28%). Mainly in older people since 17.7 percent of the elderly were afflicted while only 7.7 percent of the younger people were afflicted.

Diseases encountered less frequently were: Rheumatoid arthritis (0.43%); spinal curvature (0.33%); malformation of the thorax (0.11%); and neuritis (0.42%).

3. Endemic goiter: There were 10,291 cases of endemic goiter (9.4%). Of the women who were examined, 13.6 percent had goiter while 4.1 percent of the men had goiter.

The majority of the goiter cases were of the mild type: 79 percent were degree I (IA, 35% and IB, 44%); only 19.7 percent and 1.45 percent were degree II and degree III respectively.

#### 4. Respiratory diseases:

There were 9,468 people afflicted with respiratory diseases. Of the men who were examined, 11.9 percent had a respiratory disease while only 6.6 percent of the women had such diseases.

Commonly encountered were chronic bronchitis (5,140 cases) and bronchial asthma (1,440 cases).

Less frequently encountered were bronchial dilatation (118 cases), pleuritis (56 cases) and pneumonia (96 cases).

#### 5. Cardiovascular diseases:

There were 6,151 cases of cardiovascular diseases. In percentages, 5.7 percent of the men and 5.7 percent of the women who were examined had cardiovascular diseases.

High blood pressure, with 2,480 cases (1.9%), was the most common.

Heart diseases seldom encountered were heart valve disease (162 cases) and chronic cardiopulmonary disease (55 cases).

#### 6. Urinary and kidney diseases:

There were 2,093 cases of urinary and kidney diseases. Among these, frequently encountered were urethritis (1,184 cases) and "nephritis".

#### 7. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs:

Of the 1,861 cases, most (1,294) were cases of anemia. There were 119 people with enlarged spleens, mainly in the malarial regions.



## II A Comparison Between Men and Women

### A. Diseases afflicting men and women equally:

#### 1. Digestive diseases in general:

The rate of affliction for men and women was 18.9 percent and 18 percent respectively.

There was also very little difference between men and women in the various regions: in the mountain areas the percentages were 16.68 percent for men and 16.64 percent for women.

In the midlands, the percentages were 21 percent for men and 21.54 percent for women.

In the lowlands, the percentages were 19.13 percent for men and 16.92 percent for women.

Among the ethnic groups the figures were also very similar:

For ethnic Vietnamese, the percentages were 19.77 percent for men and 18.18 percent for women.

For the Muong, the percentages were 17.93 percent for men and 18.53 percent for women.

For the Thai, the percentages were 7.10 percent for men and 6.80 percent for women.

2. Chronic inflammation of the large intestine: Men 1.59 percent and women 2 percent.

In the various regions, the percentages were also similar:

In the mountain areas: men 1.01 percent and women 2.26 percent.

In the midlands, men 1.5 percent and women 2 percent.

In the lowlands, men 2.17 percent and women 2.02 percent.

3. Cardiovascular diseases in general: men 13.2 percent and women 13.8 percent.

The percentages were similar in the various regions:

Mountain areas: men 11.93 percent and women 12 percent.  
Midlands: men 10 percent and women 10.7 percent.  
Lowlands: men 15.52 percent and women 15.10 percent.

The percentages were similar for the different ethnic groups:

Ethnic Vietnamese: men 13.70 percent and women 14.20 percent.  
Tay: men 17.01 percent and women 13.73 percent.  
Thai: men 10.05 percent and women 12.84 percent.

4. High blood pressure: men 9.2 percent and women 9.4 percent.

The percentages were similar for the different regions:

Mountain areas: men 9.2 percent and women 10 percent.  
Midlands: men 6.77 percent and women 6.15 percent.  
Lowlands: men 10.47 percent and women 10.35 percent.

The percentages were similar for the various ethnic groups:

Ethnic Vietnamese: men 9.21 percent and women 9.26 percent.  
Tay: men 14.77 percent and women 11.91 percent.  
Thai: men 8.84 percent and women 10.55 percent.

5. Backache: men 16.1 percent and women 18.1 percent.

The percentages were similar for the various regions:

Mountain areas: men 20.03 percent and women 24.61 percent.  
Midlands: men 16.54 percent and women 17.44 percent.  
Lowlands: men 13.72 percent and women 15.40 percent.

The percentages were similar for the various ethnic groups:

Ethnic Vietnamese: men 14.69 percent and women 15.70 percent.  
Tay: men 24.43 percent and women 27.46 percent.  
Thai: men 25.44 percent and women 22.93 percent.

B. Diseases with different percentages for men and women:

a. Greater percentages of men afflicted than women:

1. Respiratory diseases in general: men 25.4 percent and women 15.7 percent.

In the various regions, more men were found to be afflicted than women:

Mountain areas: men 23 percent and women 12.61 percent.

Midlands: men 36.87 percent and women 25.64 percent.

Lowlands: men 20.29 percent and women 12.37 percent.

Among the various ethnic groups, it was found that more men were afflicted:

Ethnic Vietnamese: men 25.39 percent and women 16.11 percent.

Tay: men 24.65 percent and women 11.39 percent.

Muongi: men 37.24 percent and women 12.27 percent.

Meo: men 25.05 percent and women 9.37 percent.

2. Bronchial asthma: men 3.4 percent and women 1.6 percent.

In the different regions, it was found that more men were afflicted:

Mountain areas: men 2.84 percent and women 1.10 percent.

Midlands: men 3.01 percent and women 1.53 percent.

Lowlands: men 3.61 percent and women 1.77 percent.

Among the various ethnic groups, it was found that more men were afflicted:

Ethnic Vietnamese: men 3.77 percent and women 1.61 percent.

Tay: men 2.27 percent and women 1.55 percent.

Muongi: men 2.75 percent and women 1.31 percent.

Thai: men 5.38 percent and women 0.91 percent.

3. Chronic bronchitis: men 15.7 percent and women 10.6 percent.

In the various regions, it was found that more men were afflicted:

Mountain areas: men 17.06 percent and women 10.67 percent.

Midlands: men 26.32 percent and women 16.92 percent.

Lowlands: men 11.91 percent and women 7.32 percent.

Among the various ethnic groups, it was found that more men were afflicted:

Ethnic Vietnamese: men 18.63 percent and women 10.21 percent.

Muongi: men 30.68 percent and women 18.01 percent.

4. Duodenal ulcer: men 7.9 percent and women 4.31 percent.

In the various regions, it was found that more men were afflicted:

Mountain areas: men 7.01 percent and women 4.70 percent.

Midlands: men 9.10 percent and women 4.60 percent.

Lowlands: men 7.94 percent and women 3.54 percent.

Among the various ethnic groups, it was found that more men were afflicted:

Ethnic Vietnamese: men 8.31 percent and women 4.12 percent.

Tay: men 8.52 percent and women 5.95 percent.

Thai: men 5.34 percent and women 3.62 percent.

Meo: men 8.33 percent and women 6.25 percent.

b. Conversely, there were also diseases that afflicted more women than men:

1. Internal diseases in general:

Women 71.3 percent and men 68.6 percent.

In the various regions, it was found that more women were afflicted than men:

Mountain areas: women 67.58 percent and men 65.17 percent.

Midlands: women 75.38 percent and men 73.19 percent.

Lowlands: women 70.71 percent and men 66.42 percent.

Among the various ethnic groups, it was found that more women were afflicted:

Ethnic Vietnamese: women 71.61 percent and men 69.76 percent.

Tay: women 74.04 percent and men 64.20 percent.

Thai: women 60.55 percent and men 58.76 percent.

Meo: women 53.12 percent and men 50.01 percent.

The differences were small, however.

2. Anemia: women 2.49 percent and men 0.75 percent.

In the various regions, it was found that more women were afflicted:

Mountain areas: women 3.45 percent and men 0.57 percent.  
Midlands: women 2.41 percent and men 2.18 percent.  
Lowlands: women 2.02 percent and men 0.43 percent.

Among the various ethnic groups, it was found that more women were afflicted:

Ethnic Vietnamese: women 2.23 percent and men 0.95 percent.  
Tay: Women 1.29 percent and men 0.11 percent.  
Muong: Women 5.74 percent and men 0.34 percent.  
Thai: women 5.96 percent and men 1.77 percent.

3. Arthritis: women 13.41 percent and men 10.12 percent.

Among the various regions, it was found that more women were afflicted than men:

Mountain areas: women 19.91 percent and men 14.22 percent.  
Midlands: women 12.82 percent and men 9.15 percent.  
Lowlands: women 11.36 percent and men 8.66 percent.

Among the various ethnic groups, it was found that more women were afflicted:

Ethnic Vietnamese: women 11.96 percent and men 9.01 percent.  
Tay: women 19.68 percent and men 15.91 percent.  
Muong: women 28.19 percent and men 15.86 percent.

4. Piercing pain of the bones: women 21.28 percent and men 11.25 percent.

Among the various regions it was found that more women were afflicted:

Mountain areas: women 11.61 percent and men 4.36 percent.  
Midlands: women 22.55 percent and men 18.05 percent.  
Lowlands: women 25.05 percent and men 12.27 percent.

Among the various ethnic groups, it was found that more women were afflicted:

Ethnic Vietnamese: women 23.51 percent and men 13.48 percent.  
Tay: women 11.39 percent and men 1.98 percent.  
Thai: women 5.96 percent and men 1.75 percent.  
Meo: women 6.25 percent and men 0.15 percent.

### III. A Comparison Between the Various Geographical Regions

#### A. Diseases for which the percentages were similar:

| Disease  | Mountain<br>areas % | Midlands<br>% | Lowlands<br>% |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Internal diseases in<br>general                | 66.46               | 75.60         | 68.92         |
| Bronchial asthma                               | 1.91                | 2.13          | 2.53          |
| Bronchial dilatation                           | 0.32                | 0.48          | 0.41          |
| Duodenal ulcer                                 | 5.58                | 6.45          | 5.36          |
| Chronic inflammation of<br>the large intestine | 1.68                | 1.65          | 1.93          |
| High blood pressure                            | 9.67                | 6.41          | 10.27         |
| Chronic cardiopulmonary<br>disease             | 0.29                | 0.21          | 0.27          |
| Cancer of the penis                            | 0.06                | 0.03          | 0.03          |

#### B. Diseases for which the percentages differed in the various regions:

##### a. Diseases with a high percentage in the lowlands:

Cardiovascular diseases: Lowlands, 15.48 percent; mountain areas, 12.36 percent; and midlands 10.67 percent.

##### b. Diseases with a high percentage in the midlands:

| Disease                            | Midlands<br>% | Mountain<br>areas % | Lowlands<br>% |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Respiratory diseases in<br>general | 29.88         | 17.46               | 15.63         |
| Chronic bronchitis                 | 20.71         | 13.65               | 9.08          |
| Enlarged spleen                    | 0.29          | 0.19                | 0.01          |

##### c. Diseases with a high percentage in the mountain areas:

| Disease   | Mountain<br>areas % | Midlands<br>% | Lowlands<br>% |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Arthritis | 16.98               | 10.98         | 10.27         |
| Back Ache | 22.47               | 17.07         | 14.59         |
| Goiter    | 12.33               | 2.79          | 0.98          |
| Pneumonia | 0.17                | 0.12          | 0.08          |



#### IV. A Comparison of Diseases Between the Various Ethnic Groups

##### A. Diseases with similar percentages:

| Disease                         | Ethnic Vietnamese % | Tay % | Muong % | Thai % | Meo % |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| Respiratory diseases in general | 19.63               | 16.53 | 20.03   | 13.17  | 18.18 |
| Bronchial Asthma                | 2.81                | 1.89  | 1.78    | 2.84   | 2.27  |
| Duodenal ulcer                  | 5.61                | 7.18  | 3.68    | 4.39   | 6.89  |
| Chronic cardiopulmonary disease | 0.28                | 0.13  | 0.14    | 0.15   | 0.17  |
| High blood disease              | 9.35                | 9.65  | 9.56    | 9.81   | 8.98  |

##### B. Diseases with different percentages:

Except for endemic goiter, which afflicts the ethnic Vietnamese the least (1.80%) as compared with the Meo (the highest rate at 18.18%), the Tay (16.30%) and the Thai (7.49%), for many diseases the ethnic Vietnamese usually have a higher affliction rate:

| Disease                      | Ethnic Vietnamese % | Tay % | Muong % | Thai % | Meo % |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| Internal diseases in general | 71.89               | 64.22 | 59.74   | 60.20  | 52.57 |
| Chronic Bronchitis           | 13.08               | 8.42  | 8.53    | 9.66   | 9.09  |
| Constipation                 | 2.89                | 0.92  | 0.85    | 0.72   | 0.25  |
| Piercing pain of the bones   | 19.62               | 6.91  | 6.24    | 4.13   | 4.54  |
| Trachoma                     | 70.19               | 22.35 | 25.52   | 32.02  | 18.32 |
| Hemorrhoids                  | 2.88                | 1.62  | 0.52    | 1.02   | 0.82  |

##### Conclusion:

From the survey of internal diseases in 107,398 people aged 15 and above in northern Vietnam, it was found that the four most common disorders were digestive diseases, diseases of the bones and joints, endemic goiter and respiratory diseases. Between men and women, between the various geographical

regions and between the various ethnic groups, percentages were usually the same but, at the same time, for a number of diseases, the percentages were different. The initial results of the comparisons can be used as a basis for later research projects in order to discover the special characteristics that account for these differences.

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

<sup>~</sup>Đỗ Bảo [DOOX BAOX], Deceased

Head of the Organization and Cadre Section [of the Finance and Management Department of the Central Committee of the VCP]; he died on 25 Mar 80 of unspecified causes at age 56. (NHAN DAN 26 Mar 80 p 4)

<sup>~</sup>Võ Thái Bảo [VOX THAIS BAOR]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; recently he reported to Vice Premier Do Muoi on the grain situation in his province. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 80 p 4)

<sup>~</sup>Nguyễn Văn Bình [NGUYEENX VAWN BINHF]

Archbishop; on 18 Mar 80 he attended a reception for Church dignitaries given by Hoang Quoc Viet, Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 19 Mar 80 p 1)

<sup>~</sup>Hoàng Đình Cầu [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF]

Vice President of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carries a list of officers elected at the Sixth Conference on Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

<sup>~</sup>Nguyễn Trinh Cơ [NGUYEENX TRINH COW]

\*Publisher of NGOAI KHOA [Surgery], the bimonthly journal of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII No 4, Jul-Aug 79)

Nguyen Trinh Co' [NGUYEENX TRINH COW]

President of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carries a list of the officers elected at the Sixth Conference on Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

Đặng Kim Châu [DAWNGJ KIM CHAAU]

Vice President of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carries a list of officers elected at the Sixth Conference on Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

Võ Văn Đình [VOX VAWN ZINH]

\*Acting Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; \*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; on 3 Mar 80 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the passage of the Ho Chi Minh Torch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Mar 80 p 1)

[NOTE: This individual is probably one and the same as Võ Văn Đình [VOX VAWN DINH] aka Võ Hoàng Đình [VOX HOANGF DINH] who was reported in 1977 as Secretary of the Province Committee]

Ngô Quang Đạo [NGOO QUANG DAOJ]

\*Deputy Secretary of the Hai Hung Province VCP Committee; on 12 Mar 80 he attended ceremonies marking the passage of the Ho Chi Minh Torch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Mar 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Kim Diên [NGUYEENX KIM DIEENF]

Archbishop; on 18 Mar 80 he attended a reception for Church dignitaries given by Hoang Quoc Viet, Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 19 Mar 80 p 1)

Võ Văn Đình [VOX VAWN DINH]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; \*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; on 8 Mar 80 he attended ceremonies in his province to mark the anniversary of the Ba To Uprising. (NHAN DAN 12 Mar 80 p 1)

[NOTE: This individual has also been reported as VOX HOANGF DINH. In 1977 he was twice reported as Secretary of Nghia Binh Province.]

Trần Việt Hà [TRAANF VIEETS HAF]

\*Charge d'Affairs of the SRV in the PRC; on 15 Mar 80 he attended the departure of a Vietnamese delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 80 p 1)

Le Van Hai [LEE VAWN HAI]

\*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Song Be Province; \*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Song Be Province; on 12 Mar 80 he attended ceremonies marking the passage of the Ho Chi Minh Torch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Mar 80 p 1)

To Huu [TOOS HUWUX]

\*Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP; Vice Premier; recently he attended ceremonies at Teachers College #1 in Hanoi where he addressed VCP dignitaries. (NHAN DAN 14 Mar 80 p 1)

Nam Khanh [NAM KHANHS] \*Major General

\*Deputy Chief of the Political Department; on 8 Mar 80 he attended a demonstration by the Parachute Training Unit of the Air Force General Staff. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Mar 80 p 1)

Vu Khieu [VUX KHIEEU]

Chief of the Social Science Section of the Science and Education Department, VCP Central Committee; was head of the Vietnamese delegation that attended the scientific conference on "culture and art and educating the new person under socialism" held in Sofia, Bulgaria on 23, 24 and 26 October 1979. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 12, Dec 79 p 75)

Nguyen Xuan Khoat [NGUYEENX XUAAN KHOATS]

President of the Vietnam Musicians Association; is a member of the National Board of Judges for the 1979 International Children's Song Contest. (AM NHAC No 1, Jan 79 p 59)

Ksor Kron [KSOR KRON] aka Nguyen Van Si [NGUYEENX VAWN SIX]

\*Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lai-Contum; on 3 Mar 80 he attended ceremonies in his province to mark the passage of the Ho Chi Minh Torch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Mar 80 p 1)

Dao Huu Lieu [DAOF HUWUX LIEEU] Senior Colonel

\*Deputy Commander of the Engineer Forces; on 17 Mar 80 he attended a meeting held to mark the 59th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army. (NHAN DAN 20 Mar 80 p 4)

Vu Dinh Lieu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; \*Secretary of the VCP Committee; Hau Giang Province; recently he reported to Vice Premier Do Muoi on the grain situation in his province. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Lộc [NGUYEENX DUWCS LOOCJ]

\*Deputy head of the Institute of Arts [Vien Nghe Thuat], Vietnam Social Science Commission; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation that attended the scientific conference on "culture and art and educating the new person under socialism" held in Sofia, Bulgaria on 23, 24 and 26 October 1979. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 12, Dec 79 p 75)

Le Xuân Lưu [LEE XUAAN LUWUJ] Major General

His article "The Cost of An Adventure" concerning the losses suffered by the PRC in the invasion of the SRV appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Mar 80 p 2)

Vũ Khắc Mãn [VUX KHAWCS MAANX]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; recently he left to attend the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. (NHAN DAN 21 Mar 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Huy Phan [NGUYEENX HUY PHAN]

Secretary of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carried a list of the officers elected at the Sixth Conference on Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

Nguyễn Dương Quang [NGUYEENX ZUWOWNG QUANG]

Vice President of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carries a list of the officers elected at the Sixth Conference on Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

Nhị Quy [NHIJ QUYS]

\*Deputy Head of the Nationalities Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 21 Mar 80 he was present when Hong Quoc Viet, Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front received a delegation of members of ethnic minorities. (NHAN DAN 23 Mar 80 p 1)

Phạm Đình Sáu [PHAMJ DINHF SAUS]

\*Chief of the Music and Dance Department, Ministry of Information and Culture; is a member of the National Organizing Committee for the 1979 International Children's Song Contest. (AM NHAC No 1, Jan 79 p 59)

Trần Minh Sơn [TRAANF MINH SOWN]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; \*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; recently he reported to Vice Premier Do Muoi on the grain situation in his province. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 80 p 1)



<sup>T</sup>  
Phạm Biểu Tâm [PHAM BIEEUR TAAM]

Vice President of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carries a list of officers elected at the Sixth Conference on Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

<sup>Á</sup>  
Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS] Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Standing Member of the Central Military Party Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; \*Chief of the General Staff; recently he attended ceremonies when the Engineer Branch was awarded the Ho Chi Minh Medal. (NHAN DAN 24 Mar 80 p 1)

<sup>Đ</sup>  
Nguyễn Đức Thiêng [NGUYEENX DUMCS THIEENGJ]

\*Chairman of the Committee to Investigate the War of Aggression Crimes of the Expansionist and Hegemonistic PRC; on 24 Mar 80 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh to an exhibit of Chinese war crimes. (NHAN DAN 26 Mar 80 p 1)

<sup>Đ</sup>  
Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; recently he attended a conference at Teachers College #1 in Hanoi dealing with "Our Party, Our System, Chairman Ho Chi Minh and Present Day Vietnamese Culture." (NHAN DAN 14 Mar 80 p 1)

<sup>Đ</sup>  
Nguyễn Đức Thuận [NGUYEENX DUMCS THUAANJ]

Vice President and Secretary General of the Vietnam General Trade Union Confederation; on 16 Mar 80 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation of the French General Confederation of Labor. (NHAN DAN 18 Mar 80 p 4)

<sup>Đ</sup>  
Nguyễn Thuyền [NGUYEENX THUYEEN]

Secretary of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carries a list of officers elected at the Sixth Conference of Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

<sup>Á</sup>  
Nguyễn Tiến [NGUYEENX TIEENS]

Head of the Vietnamese delegation to talks in Beijing; on 15 Mar 80 he returned to Hanoi from Beijing. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 80 p 1)

<sup>Đ</sup>  
Nguyễn Canh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANH TOANF]

Vice Minister of Education; recently he attended a conference at Teachers College #1 in Hanoi dealing with "Our Party, Our System and Chairman Ho Chi Minh and Present Day Vietnamese Culture." (NHAN DAN 14 Mar 80 p 1)

Phạm Gia Triệu (PHAM GIA TRIEUJ)

Vice President of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carries a list of the officers elected at the Sixth Conference on Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

Le Xuân Trung (LEE XUAAN TRUNG)

Secretary of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carries a list of the officers elected at the Sixth Conference on Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

Trương Công Trung (TRUOWNG COONG TRUNG)

Vice President of Vietnam Association of Surgery; this issue carries a list of the officers elected at the Sixth Conference on Surgery held by the Association at the Vietnam-German Hospital in Hanoi on 24 April 1979. (NGOAI KHOA Vol VII, No 3, May-Jun 79 pp 94, 98)

Vũ Tuấn (VUX TUAAN)

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister in the Office of the Premier; on 11 Mar 80 he attended the return to Hanoi of a VCP delegation that had attended the Japan Communist Party Congress. (NHAN DAN 12 Mar 80 p 1)

Hoàng Tuấn (HOANGF TUEEJ)

\*Acting head of the Institute of Linguistics, Vietnam Social Science Commission; attended a scientific conference on maintaining purity in the Vietnamese language organized by the Institute from 26 to 30 October 1979. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 12, Dec 79 p 65)

Nguyễn Hữu Tưởng (NGUYEENX HUWUX TUOWNGR) Deceased

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Ministry of Education; Deputy Head and Secretary of the VCP Committee, Educational Science Institute, he died on 20 Mar 80 of unspecified causes at age 54. (NHAN DAN 22 Mar 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Thế Vinh (NGUYEENX THEES VINHJ) Priest

Chairman of the Vietnam Liaison Committee of Patriotic and Peace-loving Catholics; on 11 Mar 80 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th Anniversary of his committee. (NHAN DAN 12 Mar 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Vy [NGUYEENX VY]

\*Head of the Institute of Pedology, Ministry of Agriculture; he is the author of an article in this issue on the development of biological and chemical fertilizers for agricultural production. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 2, Feb 80 pp 4-8, 16, 33)

Nguyễn Xuân [NGUYEENX XUAAN]

SRV Ambassador to Laos; on 22 Mar 80 he attended a meeting in Vientiane marking the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party. (NHAN DAN 23 Mar 80 p 1)

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đặng Văn Cáp [DAWNGJ VAWN CAPS]

Retired as President of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; was replaced at an expanded congress of the association's Central Committee held from 14 to 16 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 162, Nov-Dec 79 pp 1-2)

Vũ Văn Căn [VUX VAWN CAANR]

Secretary of the Cadre Affairs Committee, Ministry of Public Health; attended a conference of the Central Committee of the Association of Oriental Medicine held from 14 to 16 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 162, Nov-Dec 79 p 1)

Hoàng Đình Cầu [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF]

Vice Minister of Public Health; on 21 March 1980 he signed an agreement with Poland under which Poland will build the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Hospital in Vinh. (NHAN DAN 27 Mar 80 p 1)

Đỗ Anh Châu [DOOX ANH CHAAU]

\*Vice Chairman of the Central Nationalities Commission; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Studying Ethnology and the Party and State's Policy on Nationalities." (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 79 pp 16-21)

Hoàng Bảo Châu [HOANGF BAOR CHAAU], Dr.

President of the Vietnam Association of Acupuncture and Moxibustion; this issue publishes a roster of the 41-member Central Committee elected at the association's Second National Congress held in Hanoi on 19 and 20 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 163, Jan-Feb 80 pp 3-4)

Nguyễn Văn Chúc [NGUYEENX VAWN CHUCS]

\*Secretary of the Trade Union of the Vietnam Seaways General Department; on 26 March 1980 he participated in ceremonies at Haiphong marking the anniversary of the birth of Lenin. (NHAN DAN 28 Mar 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG]

Vice Minister of Public Health and Director of the Public Health Service of Ho Chi Minh City; attended the Tenth Dermatology Congress held recently in Ho Chi Minh City. (Y HOC THUC HANH No 4, Jul-Aug 79 p 18)

Trang Dung [TRANG ZUNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "We Ethnic Chinese Are Very Proud to Stand in the Ranks of the Heroic Vietnamese Under the Leadership of the Glorious Vietnam Communist Party." (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 79 pp 27-31)

Thế Đạt [THEES DATJ]

\*Vice President of the College of Planning and Economics in Hanoi; he is the author of an article in this issue on in-service training at the college. (TO QUOC No 3, Mar 80 pp 32-34)

Võ An Đông [VOX AN DOONG]

\*Director of the Port of Haiphong; on 26 March 1980 he participated in ceremonies at Haiphong marking the anniversary of the birth of Lenin. (NHAN DAN 28 Mar 80 p 1)

Mạc Đường [MACJ DUWOWNGF]

Deputy Chief of the Social Science Institute in Ho Chi Minh City; read a report at a conference to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Institute of Ethnology held from 28 to 30 December 1978. (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 79 p 75)

Bùi Quang Hiến [BUIF QUANG HIEENF], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Acupuncture and Moxibustion; this issue carries a roster of the 41-member Central Committee elected at the association's Second National Congress held in Hanoi on 19 and 20 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 163, Jan-Feb 80 pp 3-4)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Publisher of TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT [Technical Science], the monthly journal of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT No 11-12, Nov-Dec 79)

Đặng Hữu Khiêm [DAWNGJ HUWUX KHIEM]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy head of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 26 March 1980 he accompanied a delegation of CPSU Central Committee members on a visit to Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 28 Mar 80 p 1)

Lưu Quý Kỳ [LUWU QUYS KYF]

Head of the Press Publications Section of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 19 to 26 March 1980 he headed a delegation of VCP Central Committee Orientation Officers on a visit to Czechoslovakia. (NHAN DAN 29 Mar 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Sĩ Lâm [NGUYEENX SIX LAAM]

\*President of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; was elected at an expanded congress of the association's Central Committee held from 14 to 16 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 162, Nov-Dec 79 pp 1-2)

Đỗ Tấn Long [DOOX TAANS LONG]

\*Editorial Secretary of TAP CHI DONG Y [Oriental Medicine Review], the bimonthly journal of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; was elected to the Central Committee of the association at its expanded congress held from 14 to 16 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 162, Nov-Dec 79 pp 1-2)

Nguyễn Quốc Lộc [NGUYEENX QUOOCS LOOCJ]

\*Vice President of Hue University; read a report at a conference to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Institute of Ethnology held from 28 to 30 December 1978. (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 79 p 75)

Quang Minh [QUANG MINH], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Acupuncture and Moxibustion; this issue carries a roster of the 41-member Central Committee elected at the association's Second National Congress held in Hanoi on 19 and 20 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 163, Jan-Feb 80 pp 3-4)

Vũ Trọng Nam [VUX TRONGJ NAM]

\*Vice Minister of Home Trade; on 28 March 1980 he was present at a reception for a delegation from the Bulgarian Federation of Consumer Cooperative. (NHAN DAN 29 Mar 80 p 1)

Lê Duy Ngộ [LEE ZUY NGOJ]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Vinh Phu Province; attended a conference organized by the Ministry of Water Conservancy in Hanoi on 23 and 24 January 1979 to review dike construction work in 1978. (THUY LOI No 3, Mar 79 p 36)



Lã Quang Nhiếp [LAX QUANG NHIEEPS], Dr.

Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Acupuncture and Moxibustion; this issue carries a roster of the 41-member Central Committee elected at the association's Second National Congress held in Hanoi on 19 and 20 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 163, Jan-Feb 80 pp 3-4)

Đinh Đức Nhuận [DINH DUWCS NHUAANJ]

\*Editorial Secretary of TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT [Technical Science], the monthly journal of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT Nos 7-8, July-Aug 79)

Trần Ngọc Sung [TRAANF NGOCJ SUNG]

\*Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; was elected at an expanded congress of the association's Central Committee held from 14 to 16 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 162, Nov-Dec 79 pp 1-2)

Nguyễn Thanh [NGUYEENX THANH]

\*Vice Minister of Supply; his article "The Supply Sector Is Determined to Overcome Theft, Corruption and Oppression of the Masses," appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Mar 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Đức Thắng [NGUYEENX DUWCS THAWNGS]

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; was elected at an expanded congress of the association's Central Committee held from 14 to 16 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 162, Nov-Dec 79 pp 1-2)

Hồ Sĩ Thoảng [HOOF SIX THOANGR]

Publisher of TAP CHI HOA HOC [Chemistry Review], a quarterly journal of the Vietnam Institutes of Sciences; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (TAP CHI HOA HOC Vol 17, No 3, Jul-Sep 79)

Nguyễn Tài Thu [NGUYEENX TAIF THU], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Acupuncture and Moxibustion; this issue carries a roster of the 41-member Central Committee elected at the association's Second National Congress held in Hanoi on 19 and 20 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 163, Jan-Feb 80 pp 3-4)

Vũ Tuấn [VUX TUAAN]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister in the Office of the Premier; on 28 March 1980 he attended the signing of an agreement between the SRV and the USSR for scientific and technological cooperation in the fields of tropical meteorology and typhoon research. (NHAN DAN 29 Mar 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Trọng [NGUYEENX DINHF TRONGJ]

\*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; was elected at an expanded congress of the association's Central Committee held from 14 to 16 November 1979. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 162, Nov-Dec 79 pp 1-2)

Phan Tuấn [PHAN TUAANS]

\*Deputy Head of the Vietnam Seaways General Department; on 26 March 1980 he participated in ceremonies at Haiphong marking the anniversary of Lenin's birth. (NHAN DAN 28 Mar 80 p 1)

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[already translated]

Outline of the Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the VCP (pp 2-19)  
(Unattributed article) [already translated]

A Genuine Revolutionary War of Our Times (pp 20-27)  
(Editorial)

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea Have Grown Rapidly and Won Glorious Victory (pp 28-37)  
(Article by Trung Dung [TRUNG ZUNGX] on the occasion of the commemoration of the 1st anniversary of the total victory of the Kampuchean revolution, 7 January 1979-7 January 1980)

Civilian Proselyting and the Implementation of the Nationalities Policy and the Strength of the Local People's War in the Border Areas (pp 38-45)  
(Article by Major General Huynh Dac Huong [HUYNHF DAWCS HUWOWNG])  
(being translated)

Accelerating Production, Creating Local Sources of Grain and Food (pp 46-53)  
(Article by Senior Colonel Bui The Tam [BUIF THEES TAAM])  
[being translated]

Research: The Theory of Force of the Great Nation Expansionism and Big Power Hegemony of China (pp 54-73)  
(Article by Hong Quang [HOONGF QUANG])

Exchange of Experiences: Building the Mobilized Reserve Force in Military Region 4 (pp 74-79)  
(Article by Major Vo Van Minh [VOX VAWN MINH]) [being translated]

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[Text] Building the People's Armed Forces in the Undertaking of Protecting the Fatherland and Building the Country (pp 1-12)  
(Editorial) [already translated]

Concerning the Kampuchean Issue (pp 13-30)  
(Article by Truong Chinh) [already translated]

Let the Entire Army Brandish the Banner of Determination To Win, Determined To Excellently Complete Each Task of the Revolution in the New Stage (pp 31-35)  
(Address by Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap during a formal reception to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the VPA) [already translated]

The Source of Strength of Our Army (pp 36-40)  
(Speech by Senior General Van Tien Dung during the ceremony to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the VPA on 22 December 1979) [already translated]

Lai Chau and the Task of a Strategic Unit of the People's War and the National Defense System on the Frontline of the Fatherland (pp 41-55)  
(Article by Senior Colonel Hoang Cao [HOANGF CAO])

The Training of Reserve Officers at the Various Colleges (pp 56-61)  
(Article by Hoang Xuan Tuy [HOANGF XUAAN TUYF], vice minister of higher and vocational education)

Research: Thoughts on Our Soldier (pp 62-71)  
(Article by Hong Linh [HOONGF LINHX])

Military Commentary: "Sea of Humanity"? (pp 72-79)  
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